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**FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.**  
**WE' TWINNIES.**  
 Roger and I.  
 We's Twinnies!  
 When God opened up a bit of blue sky  
 To let one little boy-angel by,  
 There was two slipped out, and that's  
 just why  
 We's Twinnies!  
 Roger has blue eyes, and I has black.  
 Papa was going to send me back;  
 Mamma cried so, when he took that  
 tack.  
 We's Twinnies!  
 More little dresses had to be made.  
 Two little chairs set out in the shade,  
 Two little children to be afraid.  
 We's Twinnies!  
 Papa comes home quick every night;  
 Roger's is left knee, mine is right;  
 We squeeze him up most awfully  
 tight.  
 We's Twinnies!  
 We puts our arms around his neck,  
 just so;  
 He says he don't want to see us grow;  
 Won't be so cute when we're men,  
 you know.  
 We's Twinnies!  
 —[Womankind.]

**NELSON AND THE POLAR BEAR.**  
 Nelson, the famous English admiral,  
 was sent to sea as a mere lad.  
 One of his early feats was a desperate  
 battle on ice with a polar bear, in  
 which he narrowly escaped being de-  
 voured. His daring and obstinacy  
 were proverbial. —[Chicago Record.]

**THREE USEFUL BOYS.**  
 Here is a joke from Indianapolis  
 which small boys will be sure to ap-  
 preciate. A certain Mrs. Watts said  
 to her maid of all work, Mary Ann  
 by name: "Mary Ann, these balu-  
 sters seem always dusty. I was at  
 Mrs. Johnson's to-day, and her stair  
 rails are clean and smooth as glass."  
 To which Mary Ann replied: "Yis,  
 mem; she has three small boys." —  
 [Atlanta Constitution, Jr.]

**LEARNING TO FLY.**  
 When a cocoon makes its way out  
 of its house, where it has snugly  
 lived all winter, it is no longer a  
 cocoon, but a butterfly; yet its wings  
 are crumpled and limp as the petals  
 of a rosebud, and for all the good it  
 gets from them it might as well be  
 a worm.  
 The first thing a new-born creature  
 does is to get those wings into flying  
 shape.

The process begins by a little heav-  
 ing motion of the muscles at the  
 joints of the wings, just as though it  
 were shrugging its shoulders at the  
 world into which it has stepped.  
 This shrug is repeated again and  
 again, sometimes the exercise seems  
 to quite exhaust it, and then it rests  
 quietly, hanging motionless to the  
 twig, or whatever it has fastened its  
 tiny claws upon, for several minutes,  
 when the shrugging process is re-  
 newed.  
 Little by little the wings lose their  
 crumpled appearance, strength is in-  
 fused into the veins which mark  
 them as do the veins of a leaf, gradu-  
 ally the gauzy things unfold and ex-  
 pand until they lift, light and airy  
 and strong.  
 Sometimes a whole day is spent  
 thus before the first attempt is made  
 at flying. What a lesson is there  
 for us, creatures of haste and im-  
 patience. —[St. Louis Star-Sayings.]

**CHILDREN'S PONIES.**  
 Experience shows that the long,  
 shaggy-haired Shetland pony is the  
 best animal for very small children.  
 Any child can ride or drive him safely,  
 but when a boy is old enough to  
 look out for himself, say seven or  
 eight years of age, he ought to have  
 a Welsh pony, which is really a  
 miniature thorough-bred horse, hav-  
 ing the mouth, the bones, and the  
 legs of a horse, and, what is more  
 important, a black naturally adapted  
 to the saddle. These ponies, when a  
 year or two old, can be bought in  
 their native country for about \$10  
 apiece. They are brought to us when  
 they are not much larger than a  
 good-sized dog, and come over in  
 crates. When they are three or four  
 years old they are worth from \$50 to  
 \$100 each in Wales. The Welsh  
 ponies now on sale in this country  
 have come from the stock I have de-  
 scribed, and can only be purchased  
 from large stock farms, where they  
 are raised, and when trained for  
 children's use are worth \$100 or  
 \$125. Some years ago Dr. Webb im-  
 ported for Shelburne Farms a famous  
 little Orloff (Russian) pony stallion  
 named Maximilian for the purpose  
 of crossing the blood of this hardy  
 race with that of the Welsh and Shet-  
 land mares. Orloff ponies are so  
 named from a Russian nobleman  
 upon whose estate they are bred.  
 Dr. Webb was successful in raising  
 many excellent specimens, a number  
 of which became prize winners. —  
 [New York Advertiser.]

**HOW TO MAKE A MINIE-DART.**  
 The toy I am about to describe is  
 one which will, I am sure, entertain  
 all the boys; it is one that is easily  
 made from material within the reach  
 of every reader.  
 A pine stick two feet long and one-  
 half inch thick, two brads, a piece  
 of pasteboard or stiff card five inches  
 long and two wide, an ash stick three  
 feet long and a piece of stout string  
 constitute all the material necessary.  
 Whittle your pine stick perfectly  
 straight and round, a little larger in  
 diameter than a lead pencil. With  
 a small saw cut in one end a slit  
 about five inches deep. Into this  
 slit insert the piece of card, first  
 cutting it the shape of figure 1.  
 Tack it on with two or three brads,  
 clinching them on the other side to  
 insure their firmness. When this is  
 done (and not before) balance the  
 dart on your knife blade to find the  
 "center of gravity," and at the point  
 where it balances cut a notch slant-  
 ing in the direction of the point away  
 from the end.  
 If you cut this notch in the center  
 or near the end the dart will not  
 work. It must be just where it  
 balances.  
 Be sure you get this notch right,  
 for on it depends the success of the  
 toy.

The dart being finished, the next  
 thing is to construct the ash or  
 some springy wood is better for this  
 purpose, but pine or spruce will do.  
 Cut this about three feet long and  
 the diameter of a whip handle, so  
 you can hold it comfortably in the  
 hand, yet thin and springy, tapering  
 toward the end.  
 To the small end of this stick  
 fasten a piece of stout string about  
 two feet long, and at the other end  
 of the string tie a knot.  
 To shoot the dart hold it with the  
 left hand, near to the tail or paper  
 end, holding the whip in the right.  
 Throw the string over the dart and  
 draw it through the notch until it  
 catches on the knot. Then, with a  
 rapid upward motion switch the whip  
 into the air, letting go the dart at  
 the same time. The dart will leave  
 the string and soar high into the air.  
 The lighter the dart is made and  
 the more springy the whip, the higher  
 the minie-dart will fly. Be correct  
 in your aim and you may learn to  
 hit the mark as well as did the old-  
 time slingers. But be careful not to  
 break windows or "smash things"  
 in your training for sharp-shooters,  
 for I do not like to have the minie-  
 dart, from which I have derived so  
 much enjoyment, set down by worried  
 housewives as "a nuisance." —[De-  
 troit Free Press.]

**A Great Game Farm.**  
 A car attached to an eastbound  
 special train which passed through  
 last evening was loaded with a small  
 band of antelope. The unusual feature  
 connected with the consignment was  
 that the greater portion of the animals  
 were youngsters, probably two  
 months old. They were captured in  
 the northern part of this State, and  
 were en route to New Hampshire,  
 where they will be turned loose in  
 the most famous game park in this  
 country, if not in the world, now the  
 sole property of the president of the  
 Long Island Railroad.

Mr. Corbin, for whom the animals  
 were purchased, is the owner of what  
 is now acknowledged to be the great-  
 est game park in the country. Among  
 the preserves are a number of Wy-  
 oming elk, shipped by Colonel Wil-  
 liam Root of this city about three  
 years ago. They are said to have  
 flourished splendidly, as in fact have  
 all other animals taken from the  
 Rocky Mountains save the antelope.  
 Mr. Buckingham, who was in  
 charge of the car, has been in Mr.  
 Corbin's service for the past two  
 years, and gave an interesting ac-  
 count of what is a rival to the Yel-  
 lowstone National Park in a small  
 way.

He stated that Mr. Corbin started  
 in seven years ago by fencing in  
 5,000 acres of forest land in New  
 Hampshire. Since then he has been  
 gradually buying up more land  
 and adding to it, until at the present  
 time he has nearly 30,000 acres in-  
 closed with barbed wire fences 12  
 feet high.  
 Five years ago Mr. Corbin started  
 in the animal business by turning  
 into his park 130 deer, 150 elk,  
 twenty moose, thirty antelope, fif-  
 teen wild horses, about twenty bu-  
 ffaloes and a few reindeer. The rein-  
 deer and the antelope were the only  
 animals that failed to thrive, and  
 the increase in some of the other  
 species has been marvellous. It is  
 estimated that the deer and elk now  
 number 1,000 head, and wild horses  
 350, and the buffaloes sixty head.  
 Mr. Buckingham stated that his  
 special charge are the buffaloes. Dur-  
 ing the winter the buffaloes are hand-  
 led like cattle and fed in corrals. The  
 other animals are proving self-sus-  
 taining the year around.

This year the park will be stocked  
 with Rocky Mountain sheep. A rather  
 curious experiment which will be  
 tried this season will be an attempt  
 to cross the elk with a herd of Eu-  
 ropean red deer. If successful, the re-  
 sult will be a magnificent animal.  
 The only large animals which Mr.  
 Corbin has indulged in the sport of  
 shooting have been a few particularly  
 ferocious stags and some of the wild  
 boars. —[Laramie (Wyoming) Repub-  
 lican.]

**A Cure For Sunburn.**  
 If you have been badly sunburned  
 just as soon as you can procure it ap-  
 ply to the burned parts a thick coat-  
 ing of white vasoline, which let re-  
 main for ten minutes or more; then  
 rub it off by applying a soft dry cloth  
 gently; have a bowl of very hot wa-  
 ter brought to you and a big linen  
 towel. Dip the towel in the water  
 which must be hot enough to steam  
 and almost bury your face in it, but  
 do not touch the skin with it for some  
 time; you should steam your face  
 this way for fifteen minutes, and by  
 that time every drop of blood in your  
 body will seem to be in your face.  
 Then call for more hot water and ap-  
 ply it in slow, gentle fashion to the  
 skin for fifteen minutes. Then put  
 on a coating of the vasoline and lie  
 down for half an hour; when you  
 get up you will be fresh as a daisy  
 and your face will not trouble you  
 in the least. Of course the length  
 of time for treatment will depend  
 upon how badly you are burned. But  
 an hour ought to fix you up all  
 right. Apply vasoline again on re-  
 turning. —[Buffalo Commercial.]

**Theft of an Orchard.**  
 The prevailing mystery at New-  
 berg, Yamhill County, about how old  
 man Jones came to his death, recalls  
 the fact that this is not the only pu-  
 zle which the people of that part of  
 the State have been called on to solve.  
 The other mystery is as to the iden-  
 tity of the person or persons who  
 stole the six acre orchard near Car-  
 lton a year or two since. A prosper-  
 ous farmer near that place had start-  
 ed a fine young apple orchard. He  
 sat in his house and watched the  
 young trees grow and thrive, and he  
 concluded that it would some time be  
 so productive that he could altogether  
 abandon wheat-raising and hog cul-  
 ture. One morning when he awoke  
 and cast his eyes in the direction of  
 his young fruit farm his vision was  
 unobstructed by the appearance of a  
 tree of any kind. Some one had  
 been there over night, pulled up the  
 trees and carried them off. No trace  
 of the thief was ever found. —[Por-  
 tland Oregonian.]

**CORRUPT TURKISH OFFICIALS**  
 Two American Travelers Found But  
 One Brilliant Exception.

Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben, al-  
 though they "put a girle round the  
 earth," were not what have come to  
 be termed "globe trotters." After  
 they had finished their college edu-  
 cation, they started out to see  
 the world and the dwellers therein.  
 They gave three years to the task,  
 and as they traveled on bicycles  
 they were brought into intimate ac-  
 quaintance with the inhabitants of  
 the countries visited. In crossing  
 Asia from the Bosphorus to Peking,  
 by way of the desert of Gobi, they  
 saw many phases of life strange to  
 western eyes.

The young men have written an  
 account of that portion of their  
 journey between the two points men-  
 tioned above, and this is to appear  
 in *The Century*. In the May number  
 they give their experiences in Asiatic  
 Turkey.  
 The corruptibility of the Turkish  
 official is almost proverbial; but  
 such is to be expected in the land  
 where "the public treasury" is re-  
 garded as a "sen" and "who does  
 not drink of it, as a pig." Pecu-  
 nation and malversation are fully ex-  
 pected in the public official. They are  
 necessary evils—*adul* (custom) has  
 made them so. Officials are sold to the  
 highest bidder. The Turkish official is  
 one of the politest and most agree-  
 able of men. He is profuse in his  
 compliments, but he has no con-  
 science as to bribes, and little regard  
 for virtue as its own reward. We are  
 glad to be able to record a brilliant,  
 though perhaps theoretical, excep-  
 tion to this general rule. At Kosh-  
 hissar, on our way from Sivas to  
 Kara Hisar a delay was caused by a  
 rather serious break in one of our  
 bicycles. In the interval we were the  
 invited guests of a district kadi, a  
 venerable-looking and genial old  
 gentleman whose acquaintance we  
 had made in an official visit on the  
 previous day as he was then the ac-  
 ting *caimacan* (mayor). His house was  
 situated in a neighboring valley in  
 the shadow of a towering bluff. We  
 were ushered into the *adamluk*, or  
 guest apartment, in company with  
 an Armenian friend who had been  
 educated as a doctor in America,  
 and who had consented to act as in-  
 terpreter for the occasion.

The kadi entered with a smile on  
 his countenance, and made the us-  
 ual picturesque form of salutation by  
 describing the figure 3 with his  
 right hand from the floor to his fore-  
 head. Perhaps it was because he  
 wanted to be polite that he said he  
 had enjoyed our company on the pre-  
 vious day, and had determined, if  
 possible, to have a more extended  
 conversation. With the usual coffee  
 and cigarettes, the kadi became in-  
 formal and chatty. He was evidently  
 a firm believer in predestination,  
 as he remarked that God had pre-  
 ordained our trip to that country,  
 even the food we were to eat, and the  
 invention of the extraordinary  
 "cart" on which we were to ride.  
 The idea of such a journey, in such  
 a peculiar way, was not to be ac-  
 credited to the ingenuity of man.  
 There was a purpose in it all. When  
 we ventured to thank him for his  
 hospitality toward two strangers,  
 and even foreigners, he said that this  
 world occupied so small a space in  
 God's dominion, that we could well  
 afford to be brothers, one to another,  
 in spite of our individual beliefs and  
 opinions. "We may have different  
 religious beliefs," said he, "but we all  
 belong to the same great father of  
 humanity; just as children of differ-  
 ent complexions, dispositions, and  
 intellects may belong to one com-  
 mon parent. We should exercise  
 reason always, and have charity for  
 other people's opinions."

**A New Forage Plant.**

Any forage plant which is adapted  
 to arid or semi-arid regions is of  
 value in this State, and information  
 on such points is always of interest.  
 Sandwick is the name of a new for-  
 der plant which is so favorably  
 reported on by the Colorado station  
 that seeds are to be distributed this  
 spring for trial.

Sandwick is sown in drills, a  
 double row in each thirty-nine inch-  
 es. About thirty pounds of seed to  
 the acre were used. The seed was  
 sown on June 10. The plants were  
 cultivated three times, and received  
 one irrigation during July. The  
 growth was not rapid, but in spite of  
 an exceedingly dry summer and fall  
 the plants kept green and continued  
 their growth. In spite of the snow  
 they sent out a new growth in De-  
 cember. It would appear from the  
 report of the Colorado Experiment  
 Station to produce a much heavier  
 growth in that State than in Ne-  
 braska or in any of the States where  
 it has been tried.

The plant is highly relished by  
 cattle and horses. The analysis  
 shows that it is rich in the albumi-  
 noids or flesh producing elements,  
 and hence well adapted for the pro-  
 duction of milk or for fattening cat-  
 tle. When sown by itself thinly it  
 spreads close to the ground, so low  
 that it cannot be cut by a machine  
 or scythe. Its special use is as fall,  
 winter and spring pasture, and as  
 such it bids to find a large useful-  
 ness in this State. If sown with  
 spring oats it can be cut and cured  
 as hay, and the combination makes  
 a well balanced ration for milch  
 cows. —[Rural Californian.]

**Popular Names.**

There are people with peculiar  
 names all over the world, but the  
 United States can give them a start  
 and a good beating. Without diving  
 any deeper than the records of the  
 Patent Office, where the names are  
 sure to be registered correctly, we  
 can find as an attorney a W. B.  
 Argue, while a Mr. Meatyard applied  
 for a patent on a meat saw. The  
 name of Car Carpenter appears as an  
 applicant for a patent on a car heat-  
 er, and Mr. Lightsinger has invented  
 a harmonium. Mr. Preserved Fish  
 is also an applicant, and Mr. Lazarus  
 Fried is an inventor of toy watches.  
 Messrs. Mustard, Morningstar, Only,  
 Turnipsseed, Rainwater, Walkup,  
 Shirtsleeve, Earlywine, Earwig,  
 Shortneck and Sloppy are also appli-  
 cants.

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